

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

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King Hussein visits armed forces H.Q.



AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, paid a visit to the armed forces headquarters today. The King there received the military delegation from the British Military Academy for Defence Studies currently here on a short visit.

Anglo-American envoys hold constructive meet with Smith

AMMAN, Oct. 4 (Agencies). — American Prime Minister Ian Smith held a "very constructive" meeting today with British and U.S. officials on the transfer of power to the black majority. The meeting was in progress when the Rhodesian Herald said today. In a separate development, guerrillas killed 16 Africans, including nine children, in a raid on a village in northeast Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Herald said today.

The newspaper said 20 guerrillas aged between 15 and 17 arrived at Nanki village last Thursday night. They herded the 2,000 villagers on to a football field, accused them of not helping or feeding guerrillas and said they were going to take Rhodesia by force, the Herald said.

The meeting with the prime minister at his residence was attended by Minister of State Ted Rowlands and U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs William Gibbs. Rowlands said he had seen Mr. Smith earlier today from a South Africa, to discuss the transfer of power to the black majority.

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But Palestinian-Syrian talks resume

Beirut crossing point is closed

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (R). — Leftwing forces today closed the battle-scarred passage through no-man's-land which links west Beirut with the rightist-held eastern sector of the capital. The move followed heavy shelling and sniping in the area. The Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, deplored killings, kidnappings and senseless brutality by rightwing Lebanese forces in the wake of the rightist-Syrian offensive in the mountains last week.

The Beirut crossing point, where a suburban boulevard runs past a racetrack and the national museum has been open only intermittently in the past week, as shelling and sniping in the area increased during the mountain offensive.

Arab peace-keeping forces have been deployed along the line to maintain free movement, but shelling and sniping have persisted there.

Sudanese troops belonging to an Arab League peace force have been stationed at the crossing since July. They have never been able to make the area completely safe.

The independent Nasserite movement, Al Mourabitoun, which controls the leftist end of the passage, announced today that it would be closed until further notice "to preserve the safety of the people."

Leftist forces have tightened up their security patrols in west Beirut over the weekend. But only this morning, Palestinian commandos had said the crossing would be reopened today. The rightwing Phalangist Radio reported fresh clashes around the museum in the afternoon.

At a press conference today, Dr. Al Kholi, the Arab League envoy, said that there were "some very unfortunate incidents of kidnappings and killings" in the mountains after all fighting had ceased in last week's offensive.

Rightwing Christian soldiers in Salima kidnapped men, women, children and whole families brutally and without purpose, he said.

Most of the incidents took place in Salima and Arsoun, he said. Both towns are on the western side of the large wedge of territory which was attacked from the east by the Syrians and from the west by the rightists.

According to Agence France Presse, some reports said that as many as 100 persons were executed in the two villages, whose residents are Christians and Druze. Druze residents — men, women and children members of a nominally Moslem sect — were singled out for execution, the reports alleged.

According to the leftist daily Al Safir, 29 persons were executed at the villages. Seventeen others, it said, were taken away in trucks, ostensibly to be delivered to a leading Druze official, Emir Majid Arslan, but have not been accounted for since they reached the Christian village of Bikfaya.

According to reliable information reaching the capital, Christian residents of the villages tried to intervene with the rightist militiamen in favour of their Druze neighbours, but were rebuffed.

The militiamen, mostly members of the Phalangist Party, still occupy Salima and Arsoun, but their Syrian colleagues stepped in at Arsoun to halt the massacres, the reports quoted by AFP said.

Beirut Radio, which supports the left, reported that 37 unarmed people were killed and 17 were missing in Salima and Arsoun.

Dr. Al Kholi today also said that Palestinian representatives have had a number of meetings in the past few days with Syrian officials and with aides of President Elias Sarkis. Palestinian sources said that nothing tangible has so far emerged from these talks.

Dr. Al Kholi said that talks "at an official level" began two days ago between the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists on the one hand and the Syrians on the other, aimed at putting into effect the 1969 Cairo agreement.

This accord, between the Lebanese government and the Palestinians, barred heavy artillery from refugee camps in and around Beirut and limited the Palestinian guerrillas' sphere of operations to the southern border with Israel. Its alleged violation was the reason given for the two-month siege by rightist forces of the Tal Al Zaatar camp, which fell in mid-July.

Dr. Al Kholi added the Arab League wanted to increase its peace-keeping force in Lebanon from an estimated 2,500 men to 20,000.

In Damascus, President Hafez Assad today reviewed a parade by Saudi Arabian troops leaving Syria after three years there as reinforcements for the Golan front.

Maj.-Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian Defence Minister, addressing the parade, declared it was "nothing but ignorance, blind hatred and conspiracy against the sacred Palestinian cause" to suggest that the Saudis' departure was to keep them away from "the national battle."

(The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram charged yesterday that the Saudis were pulling out in protest against Syria's military involvement in Lebanon).

The Syrian defence minister told the several thousand-strong Saudi contingent, known as the King Abdul Aziz unit, that its return home was "only to familiarise you with the modern weaponry with which your wise leadership has provided you."

Emerging as biggest single party winner

Christian Democrats seek approval to form new West German government

BONN, Oct. 4 (R). — West Germany's Christian Democrats, buoyed by a swing to the right in parliamentary elections, sought today to forge a coalition aimed at taking over from Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Dr. Helmut Kohl, leader of the Centre-Right Christian Democratic Party which scored surprising gains in yesterday's voting, tried to persuade the Free Democratic (liberal) Party to switch sides.

He told a press conference he had made a firm offer of a coalition in a letter to Liberal leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose party has shared power with the Social Democrats for the last seven years.

But although the left-liberal coalition government's parliamentary majority was whittled down to eight seats, Mr. Genscher has said that his party will not switch loyalties.

Dr. Kohl was seeing state President Walter Scheel, meanwhile, to urge him to give the Christian Democrats first chance of forming a new government as the biggest single party in parliament.

Campaigning on a platform of "freedom instead of socialism," Dr. Kohl, 46, moved his party to top position with 244 seats in the Bundestag (lower house) but failed to get an overall majority. About 1.4 million voters swung right.

Dr. Kohl hailed the advance of his party and its Bavarian ally as a renaissance.

He said Democrats could also take pride in the very low vote of the Communists and the extreme rightwing National-Democratic Party.

The Communist Party and ultra-right each got slightly more than 100,000 of the more than 38 million votes cast.

Curfew clamped on Nablus, as West Bank remains tense

TEL AVIV, Oct. 4 (R). — Israeli occupation forces tonight clamped a curfew on Nablus, the biggest town in the occupied West Bank, after another day of demonstrations by young Arabs.

A curfew was also still in force in Hebron, the West Bank's second largest town, as passions remained high following religious clashes during the weekend in which both Jewish and Moslem sacred sites were damaged.

Israeli soldiers today broke up Arab demonstrators in Nablus with tear gas after they blocked roads with blazing tyres and stoned army vehicles, Israeli sources reported.

Arab sources said students at schools in Ramallah, Tulkarem and other West Bank towns staged silent strikes in classrooms and schoolyards.

Israeli sources confirmed that during yesterday's incidents around Hebron, shots were fired by residents of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, several Arab youngsters were wounded and two of them were understood to be still in hospital.

Informed sources said the Jews opened fire with small arms when the youths stoned their car in the town of Halhoul, near Hebron.

Israeli sources said some 18 youths were injured by beatings in the day when troops broke up a crowd of about 200 Arabs who stormed through a synagogue in Hebron's Haram Ibrahim, allegedly desecrating sacred Jewish objects and breaking furniture.

The Arab attack followed alleged destruction by Jewish settlers of sacred Moslem objects at the adjacent Moslem shrine housed in the same cave.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defence Minister Shimon Peres contacted Jewish and Moslem religious leaders after the Hebron violence to prevent further clashes during the one-day fast of Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement), which ended tonight.

After meeting Mr. Peres, Sheikh Helmi Al Moktasib, the supreme Moslem religious leader for east Jerusalem and the West Bank, appealed to the population for calm.

Arab sources said he told Mr. Peres the Arabs wanted quiet, but were being continually provoked by the Jewish settlers at Kiryat Arba.

Israeli forces ringed Hebron today, closing it to visitors and newsmen.

The chief rabbis of both the Sephardic (Oriental) and Ashkenazi (Western) Jewish communities and the head of the Moslem Shariah court issued calls for restraint and mutual respect.

French may host peace conference on Lebanon

PARIS, Oct. 4 (Agencies). — France is examining the possibilities of organising a peace conference to try to stop the 18-month-old Lebanese war, officials said here today.

After talks here with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi and Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Junblatt, one official said: "We are trying to get the threads together through diplomatic channels to see what can be done."

France has already offered troops to police any eventual ceasefire. Officials cautioned against expecting immediate developments since both President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud are away from France for the next four days on a visit to Iran.

Before his departure, M. De Guiringaud had talks here yesterday with Mr. Junblatt, who said afterwards that any peace conference should at first be composed only of Lebanese.

"First an agreement between the Lebanese, then between the Lebanese and the Palestinians," he told reporters.

Lebanese rightwing Liberal Party leader Camille Chamoun today ruled out of order Mr. Junblatt's call for a peace conference in Paris.

Mr. Chamoun said in Beirut today: "Mr. Junblatt is not qualified and has no right to make such proposals."

Mr. Chamoun said the official Lebanese government position remained unchanged. There could be no negotiations before a ceasefire, the withdrawal of Palestinians from all positions they occupy and complete observance of the Cairo agreement.

Questioned about the visit to Paris of Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi, Mr. Chamoun said: "What I had to say about Mr. Junblatt applies equally to Mr. Fahmi."

He said he did not think the current round of talks in Paris would lead to anything. Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, head of Lebanese largest rightwing party, also said that no peace agreement could be reached among the Lebanese until the float partners.

[Continued on page 6]

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JORDAN TIMES

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Clashes of history

It is a matter of traditional policy for the Israelis to try and convince the world that Israel seeks to live in peace and harmony with the Arabs, but it is also a fact of history that Israel's nice sounding rhetoric is inevitably overshadowed by the negative fact of its deeds. This contradiction has been obvious again this past week.

The clashes in Hebron are portrayed by the Israelis as the work of "extremist" Jewish settlers, and the government of Israel seeks to show the world that these "extremists" will not be allowed to dictate the policy of the Israeli state. But the difference between Tel Aviv's stated policy and the actions of the Jewish settlers near Hebron are negligible when they are examined against the background of the on-going conflict between Jewish and Palestinian nationalism in Palestine.

The Israeli government's line is that it seeks to promote good relations between the people of Israel and those of the occupied Arab areas. In Israeli eyes, the Palestinians of the West Bank will not accept the actions of "extremists" such as Rabbi Levinger's settlers at Kiryat Arba, but will in time accept to live passively with the occupation policies of the state of Israel. The difference is not much more than a fool's thought.

The Israelis like to think that by clamping down on "illegal" settlements or unnecessary "provocations" by the Gush Emunim settlers, they, the Israelis, will be perceived as a "good" occupation force. In contrast to the extremism of Rabbi Levinger's people, the policies of the Israeli government are supposed to look mild and, by extension, benign. For the Israeli military forces to clamp down on Rabbi Levinger is supposed to be proof of the good intentions of the Israeli government. The truth is quite different, however, when one considers that the active policy of the Israelis has been to build more settlements throughout the occupied Arab lands and to maintain the momentum that has gradually changed the predominant Arab character of the West Bank and other occupied areas. The difference between the official policy of Mr. Rabin's government and the actions of the "extremists" is simply one of speed. While the government moves at a pace of 10 kilometres per hour, Rabbi Levinger and his people move at 30 kilometres an hour. But both are moving in the same direction.

It is against this background that one must judge the actions of the Israeli military forces in appearing to stand up to the actions of the "extremist" settlers. What is the difference between an "extremist" and a "moderate" settler, when both have it as their fundamental goal to maintain their hold on the occupied Arab territories? It is very much part of the Zionist misinformation programme to develop this false dichotomy between "extremists" and "moderates," on the assumption that establishing the bad credentials of the extremists will axiomatically nurture the acceptable credentials of the moderates, or the Israeli government. It is the same approach that the Israelis like to use in viewing the Palestinian national movement. They talk about "extremists" or "terrorists" as the bad guys with whom one can never deal, on the assumption that there are other "moderate" Palestinians with whom the Israelis will be able to formalise the colonial policies that are now in effect. It is a mark of the world's insensitivity to Israel's propaganda techniques that this tale of "extremists" and "moderates" has been largely swallowed.

The clashes in Hebron, like the clashes that have taken place throughout all of Palestine during the past nine months — from the West Bank to Galilee — are nothing more than the inevitable confrontation between the nationalistic aspirations of the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine. These kinds of clashes will be sparked by any small incident, and are not to be subdued or eliminated by anything the Israeli military forces attempt. If today the Arabs of Hebron are confronting the madness of Levinger's people, tomorrow, if Levinger is moved out, they will revert to confronting the parallel madness of Rabin's people, or whoever happens to be in power and professes to speak for the Israelis.

This is a process of historical confrontation that will have to play itself out over time, much as it did in the Nazi occupied areas of Europe during World War II, much as it has been doing for 100 years in the United States between the black and white populations, much as it has been doing in Spain for the past 35 years between pro and anti-Franco forces and much as it will do anywhere in the world where the dictates of justice are muffled under the heavyhanded weight of a class or a people that camouflages its selfish interests under the transparent cloak of its own good intentions. Clashes do not occur where good intentions prevail, but this is not sufficiently understood in Israel.

Cabinet decides Jordan to attend several meets

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet, presided over by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, adopted a number of resolutions in its Sunday meeting.

The most important of these was approving Jordan's participation in the sixth meeting of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the Arab League, to be held in Tunis Oct. 13. Jordan will be represented, in the four-day meeting, by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Said Al Ghazzawi.

Among other decisions, the Cabinet nominated Mr. Amin Tahboub

as legal advisor to the Prime Ministry, and delegated the Assistant Director of the Passports Department, Mr. Radwan Al Qasem, and the Inspector of the Civil Affairs Registry, Mr. Nazih Al Sharayha, to represent Jordan at the three-day meeting of the Committee on Arab Nationality and Passport Experts which is to convene in Cairo Oct. 19.

Further, Jordan's Ambassador in Bonn, Mr. Najm Eddine Dajani, was nominated by the Cabinet to attend the meetings, in Brussels Oct. 11-15, of the Financial Cooperation Committee which emanated from the Arab-European Dialogue.

British military team visits RSS

AMMAN (JNA). — The delegation of the British Military Academy for Defence Studies, here on a weeklong visit, toured the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Monday where the members of the team were briefed on the RSS's achievements and future projects.

The president of the RSS presented the British delegation, at the end of the visit, with the shield of the society. The delegation, in turn, offered the president the shield of the British academy.

Minister of Waqf leaves for USSR

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Mr. Kamel Al Sharif, left Monday afternoon for the Soviet Union on a weeklong official visit, at the invitation of the religious Islamic administration of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Mr. Al Sharif said, before his departure, that he is anxious to visit the Soviet Union to participate in the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the religious administration for Moslems in the USSR.

Mr. Al Sharif was seen off at the airport by the acting under-secretary of the Ministry of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, a number of the ministry's staff and the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.

Water well drilled in Jordanian, Syrian free zone

AMMAN (JNA). — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has recently completed the drilling of one water well in the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone which is to be set up at the borders of the two countries near the Ramtha-Dar'a posts.

The well is the first of two Jordanian wells to be drilled according to the agreement between the two countries. Jordan and Syria had previously agreed to drill four wells in the region, two by each country, to provide industries which are to be set up there with their requirements of water.

The water well is to be handed over to the administration of the

zone within the next few days, the Director of the Drilling Operations at NRA, Dr. Kamel Al Radaydeh said Monday.

The zone's administration, in turn, will take in charge the job of supplying water for the construction of the zone, Dr. Al Radaydeh added.

The Jordanian-Syrian free zone, covering an area of six million square metres, was established as part of the integration policy currently being implemented by the two countries.

The free zone is to be administered by a company with a capital of JD 20 million, with Amman as its headquarters.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian dailies Monday commented on the latest Israeli violations of the sanctity of the Quran and the Haram Al Ibrahim in Hebron.

Al Ra'i says the Zionists aim to uproot the people of Palestine from their home and destroy their heritage — traditions, religions, mosques and churches alike. What is now happening in Hebron was not unexpected. The tearing up of the Quran and the desecration of the Ibrahim mosque was a practical performance of Zionism, which despises anything that is not Jewish. "We are facing a racist movement that dwarfs Nazism and Fascism... We are facing a unique aggression that takes not just the shape of occupation or even settlement, but attempts to efface a period going back more than 2,000 years — with all its history, civilisation, mosques, churches and every other thing — from the fall of the kingdom of Israel at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar to the establishment of the Israeli entity in 1948..." Al Ra'i states.

Referring to the statement which the Jordanian minister of waqf has addressed to his counterparts in the Muslim World on the Israeli

attempts to seize the Ibrahim Haram in Hebron, Al Dustour says that by linking the present violation of the Hebron Haram to previous violations of the Aqsa Mosque, the minister was calling upon the Muslim leaders to assume their responsibilities in taking a serious and firm attitude this time, after the Israelis have proven again their defiance of all resolutions of the United Nations, UNESCO and other international bodies. Israel, the paper adds, does not take any notice of Arab and Muslim protestations, because it is convinced that such demonstrations will have no effect whatsoever on Zionist designs being put into practice by violations of the holy places. Al Dustour hopes that reactions to the waqf minister's statement — now in the hands of the Muslim World waqf

ministers — would not ensue in the form of similar protests only. The paper suggests that the waqf ministers should urgently meet in a Muslim country to decide on convening a conference at the U.N. or any other international forum, to be attended by representatives of all religions and countries, in order to expose the barbaric Israeli actions and compel the "Zionist gangs" to stop violating the holy places and religions of others.

Al Sha'b speaks of the "fossilised, closed-in" and false Zionist racist and religious concepts, that contradict the religious, humanitarian and civilised spirit of the present world. As proof of this, the paper recalls that the Zionist war of aggression against the Arab nation also involves war against Arab holy places, Muslim and Christian alike.

AVIS

Le département de publication a besoin d'une personne pour faire la traduction française-arabe. Toute personne intéressée est invitée à se présenter au département Jebel Amman le mardi, mercredi et jeudi du mois courant.

National Brief

● AMMAN. — The Director of the Bulgarian Broadcasting and Television Corporation, Mr. Ivan Slavov, will arrive here Wednesday to conclude a cooperation agreement between Jordan and his country in the fields of television and radio.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	554.0	560.0
French franc	67.5	67.7
German mark	135.4	135.8
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound	104.1	105.8
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.5

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EEC team to arrive for cooperation talk

AMMAN (JNA). — A delegation from the European Economic Community (EEC) arrives here Tuesday for talks with Jordanian officials to conclude an economic and technical cooperation agreement between Jordan and EEC countries.

Under the agreement, Jordan will obtain financial and technical aid to carry out projects included in the five-year plan.

The agreement will also exempt industrial products exported to EEC countries from all taxes and customs duties levied by these countries.

The agreement is also expected to provide for the removal of all industry and commerce supervision measures on oil products exported to the EEC after the

installation of the oil refinery at Aqaba, in addition to free phosphate and fertiliser exports. The Jordanian team to EEC is also expected to request facilities for the export of rural products.

The Jordanian team is headed by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Yassine Al Kayed, the

General of the National Council, Mr. Wassef Azar, the General of the Agriculture Marketing Corporation, the

Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Tawfic Bataineh and Dr. Al Asani, from the Centre

French geographic delegation leaves

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director of the French Geographic Institute, Hassan at the Royal House, M. Rene Mayer, and the accompanying delegation left here Monday at the end of a weeklong visit during which they met with a number of officials and discussed means of cooperation between

Jordan and France, in particular between the French institute and the Jordan Geographic Centre. Earlier on Monday Mr. Mayer and a number of French and the French delegation were staff here.

Robert Sayegh of the Advertising Department of Jordan Times and his family extend their gratitude to Doctor Fouad Sayegh and his staff who are fully operated on his brother Edgar Sayegh.

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:

6.00	Quran
6.05	Cartoons
6.30	Wide world of sports
8.00	News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7.30	Arabic series
8.30	Arabic series
9.15	Reportage

Channel 6:

7.30	News in Hebrew
7.45	Varieties
8.30	Some mothers do have them
9.00	Main chance
10.00	News in English
10.15	Thriller
	(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:

8.30	Baghdad (IA)
9.30	Rome
10.00	Cairo
11.00	Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12.00	Aqaba (SA)
12.15	Kuwait (KAC)
14.45	Damascus (SA)
19.00	Bahrain, Bangkok
19.30	Abu Dhabi, Karachi
20.00	Jeddah
22.55	Doha, Muscat

Arrivals:

7.30	Baghdad (IA)
8.25	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
8.30	Bangkok, Bahrain
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.20	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
14.05	Aqaba (SA)
16.40	Paris
16.45	Cairo
17.30	Copenhagen, Vienna
18.00	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
18.15	Rome
18.15	London
18.15	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)

Market Prices

Apples (double red)	150-180
Apples (golden)	80-110
Apples (starken)	90-120
Bell pepper	100-130
Bananas	170-200
Carrots	35-65
Cauliflower	100-130
Cucumbers (small)	110-140
Cucumbers (large)	50-80
Eggplant (small)	30-50
Eggplant (large)	40-70
Green beans	150-180
Guava	90-110
Grapefruit	35-65
Garlic (dry, large)	280-330
Grapes (green)	100-140
Grapes (black)	140-180
Hot pepper	120-150
Lemon (green)	100-130
Lemon (yellow)	100-130
Marrow (small)	50-80
Marrow (regular)	30-60
Onions (dry, imp.)	100-130
Olives (green, black, large)	250
Olives (green, black, small)	190
Onions (green)	160-200
Okra (red)	110-180
Okra (green)	180-210
Spinach	60-100
Radish	40-60
String beans	160-200
Potatoes (local)	110-140
Parsley	30
Wild cucumbers	30-80
Watermelon (large)	70
Watermelon (small)	50

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part 1)
1.00	News summary
1.05	Pop session (part 2)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine
2.30	Melody time
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Walking the folk
5.30	Pop session (part 3)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Special feature
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Faez Jallokah: (5101)
Dr. Farhan Kakish: (3089)

Pharmacies:
Razi: (77712)
Shadi: (26555)
Nassar: (22791)

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Taxina: (44880)
Khayyam: (41541)
Tower: (21028)

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Law of Sea Conference staggers forward unsteadily with conclusion still in doubt

NATIONS, NEW YORK. — The UN's marathon attempt to settle the rule of law in the sea came near to collapse in a past session of the Law of the Sea Conference.

With possible failure, participating countries and staggered unsteadily again. The next session is expected to take place in May and June, 1977.

Aspect, one widely held his latest session drew to a close that its very convening had been a mis-

take. The Aug. 2-Sept. 17 session came too soon after the spring session for all governments to study the progress made then and give their delegations new instructions.

Equally unfortunate has been the fact that the American election has loomed over the whole session.

Many delegates concluded early on that President Ford would be far too preoccupied with campaigning to make the essential decisions for genuine compromise here. Others preferred anyway to wait for

the election of a possibly more forthcoming Carter administration.

For all its bickering and rhetoric this eight-week session has clarified the key differences and what must be done to resolve them.

The heart of the dispute between the developing countries of the "third world" and the industrialised West—notably the United States—is the deep seabed and its billions of dollars worth of potato-like nodules.

All agree that these riches, beyond the 200-mile "economic zone," are part of the "common heritage of all mankind." But what that means in practical, as opposed to ideological terms, is far from agreed.

The U.S. position is that private corporations must have access to these minerals. It accepts the right of an international body, "the Enterprise," to mine them, too.

"A basic political decision has to be made by the developing nations whether the ideological concept of a common heritage means complete control by the international authority or whether it means an orderly method of exploiting the minerals, which includes private corporations," said one U.S. official.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's intervention at the conference was intended to reassure developing countries that the United States genuinely intended to make sure that the Enterprise worked effectively and did not become a paper institution. In particular, he promised American help in finding the necessary financing for the Enterprise.

But the Americans are offering few specifics at this point. Not, they say, until the "Third World" accepts the principle of private access to the minerals also.

The "Third World" moved back from accepting the principle of parallel private-cum-international exploitation during the first part of this past session. But the session

ended with agreement to retain the original text reached at the end of the previous, spring session.

"Third World" delegates see the American reluctance to be specific about the operations of the Enterprise as proof that the U.S. administration has yet to come to grips with this issue.

They want to be sure that the international body will have not just the funds but also the essential know-how to operate — perhaps through joint ventures with multinational corporations.

They want to be sure that seabed mining, overall, will benefit the developing world and not lower the prices they receive for their land-mined minerals — perhaps through commodity agreements for minerals such as copper. They say this is the area on which the United States remains ambivalent.

They want to be sure that some of the deep-sea mining proceeds of private companies also benefit the international community on the "common heritage" principle — perhaps through tax credits to corporations having contracts with the international body.

In all these areas they are concerned with what they see as a U.S. failure to come up with specific proposals. This, they feel, is the basic political decision that must be made by the United States.

Hence, each side sees the other as having to make fundamental decisions and each is waiting for the other to move first.

Until this divide is bridged the complete law of the sea package, which includes rights of navigation, of scientific research, of control over coastal waters, of exploitation of the 200-mile economic zone, and so on, cannot be put together. It is widely believed here, once this central issue is resolved, the others will fall into place comparatively easily.

Fascism entrenches itself in Chile as Pinochet fetes third anniversary



Chile's policemen: Will Pinochet's "new democracy" institutionalise their state-of-siege powers?

SANTIAGO, Chile (CSM). — Chile's military leaders celebrated their third anniversary in power last month amid continuing controversy over their use of torture and political repression.

At the same time, there were fresh reports of an improving economic picture—undramatic but solid evidence that Chile's battered economy has been turned around.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the military junta's leader, marked the third anniversary Sept. 11 with the release of 205 political prisoners, many of whom had been held for more than two years.

But the military announced a six-month extension of the state of siege in force since the ouster in 1973 of the left-leaning government of Salvador Allende Gossens.

A government decree said "conditions continue to make this (the extension) necessary."

Moreover, General Pinochet hinted in a speech at new restrictions on political parties. Marxist parties that formed the Unidad Popular coalition government Dr. Allende headed were banned outright when the military took over

and most of their leaders were arrested or sent into exile.

But the centrist parties, including the Christian Democratic Party, Chile's single largest, were declared in recess, implying they would be allowed to resume their activities eventually.

General Pinochet said that measures would soon be taken "to eliminate the activities of groups which, although not dissolved like the Marxists, act in a way which indicates they wish to return to an outmoded political system."

As the military celebrated the anniversary of their takeover, the International Commission of Jurists and the World Council of Churches criticised the military's actions.

The jurists commission charged that "abuses are continuing, sometimes to a lesser extent," but that "safeguards against arbitrary arrests have remained a dead letter in the great majority of cases."

The church group called for increased international pressure for the release of a Chilean lawyer arrested last May while serving as legal adviser to families of Chileans who have been arrested or have simply disappeared.

These latest attacks on the military government join a long list of international criticism in connection with abridgements of human rights.

General Pinochet in a sense confirmed that these abridgements would continue and were in his view necessary to serve as a "defence against subversion."

He announced Sept. 11 the military is working towards "a new democracy" that will be "endowed with mechanisms that assure its protection and fortification." Among measures planned is one providing for suspension of personal liberties, press freedom, and the right of public assembly whenever the military junta feels it necessary.

The present state of siege permits a similar suspension of rights, but the new measures institutionalise the arrangement.

Sources close to the junta disclosed that military leaders felt the new measures would receive widespread public support because of the obvious improvement in Chile's economic position—including a slowing of the inflation rate, a balance-of-payments surplus, and a steady decline of the unemployment rate.

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Higher oil prices may be cost of delays in Alaska pipeline

VALDEZ, ALASKA (CSM). — southern terminal of the pipeline—and in Washington, would substantially drive up the price of the ambitious 800-mile Alaska Prudhoe Bay oil to its intended customers, the energy-thirsty "lower 48" states, and reduce anticipated revenue to this state.

The latest indication of serious pipeline problems—including documented evidence of damaged pipe, faulty welding and charges of cover-up—surfaced recently in Washington.

All charges have been heatedly denied by pipeline officials. One, E. L. Patton, chairman and chief executive of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, the consortium of eight major oil companies building the line, called it "more a gossip sheet than a report."

On one hand, a team of U.S. House of Representatives' investigators has charged that the pipe is plagued by continuing work stoppages and breakdowns, substandard construction and skyrocketing costs that could ultimately thwart the economic advantages of the system—and ultimately damage the delicate Alaskan environment.

On the other hand, in a report made public Sept. 10, other government officials and Alyeska executives claimed that the discovery in 1975 of widespread defects and fraud involving girth welds—segments attaching the 48-inch wide stainless steel pipeline at 40-foot intervals—has led to "substantially improved procedures for assuring, controlling and certifying the quality of girth welds made in 1976."

The goal of the pipeline is to begin pumping by next July a continuous 7 m.p.h. stream of crude oil from the isolated North Slope to tankers in this ice-free southern shipping terminal; 800,000 barrels a day at first, eventually increased to 2 million barrels.

But as the deadline approaches, concern over the pipeline project continues.

Talks with pipeline workers, Alyeska officials—and an escorted tour of Section 1 of the line—indicate these remaining problems:

— Unfinished work. Three of the steepest, most critical and dangerous engineering assignments remain. The projects involve the laying and burying of pipe on

the sharp and angular slopes of Keystone Canyon. Thompson Pass (approximately 30 miles north of here), and over Atigun Pass north of the Arctic circle.

— Need for expensive radiography, a form of X-ray photography used to probe for faulty welds in buried pipeline. In several sections, quality-control engineers have been known to lag more than a day behind construction crews (regulations call for no more than 30 minutes).

Prompt X-raying is considered important to catch defective operations quickly and to prevent burial of substandard welds beneath the permafrost—permanently frozen rocks or soil—or river crossings (which happened in more than 900 instances last year).

But in at least one section, discovery of falsified repair documents has forced the company to install an even more expensive and intricate system of double checks.

Despite the new system, a radiograph technician said that Alyeska has no plans to return to the areas where falsifying occurred. A move that conceivably could leave those sections vulnerable to damaging and costly oil leaks.

— Work slowdowns and friction between engineers. A recent wildcat strike halted construction in one section for nearly a week.

— Continuing cases of inadequately welded and installed pipeline.

— Unverified complaints of quality-control personnel that they have been pressured, intimidated and physically threatened by contractors.

— Continued controversy over the 3,955 faulty girth welds. Some 3,200 questionable welds have been resolved, according to Alyeska. Now the company has asked the federal government to exempt 612 welds from what officials call "unnecessary repairs."

The 612 welds are all buried in permafrost, in flood plains, or under rivers. According to a recent Alyeska audit, all contain "borderline variances" below federal and state standards.

ECONOSCOPE

Have Keynes will reform

Bretton Woods is a small beautiful town in the State of New Hampshire. It witnessed, in 1944, the establishment of a new international monetary order basically drafted by Harry White. Mr. White debated his project with the celebrated Lord J.M. Keynes who had a proposal of his own.

Keynes proposed the establishment of an international clearing union where each member country gives up most or all of its reserves to the union, particularly gold. He also introduced the BANCOR as an international unit of account.

The Keynesian project lost because it lacked the sufficient political support, and because the United States, which amassed large amounts of gold, wanted a system based on gold and dollars. Harry White and other original signatories objected to the Keynes' proposal that each member country should give up all of its gold and other reserve holdings to the new international monetary institution.

History does repeat itself but not in exact replicas. What happened to U.K.'s reserve position after World War II, happened to the United States later. The United States balance of trade, as well as balance of payments, ran into deficits. The gold holdings of the United States started diminishing at a fast rate from \$23.0 billion in 1946 to \$10.0 billion in 1971.

It was also discovered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that world (global) li-

quidity was not adequate enough to international trade. A new asset was produced and was given the name Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to differentiate it from regular drawing rights.

The basic function of these new SDRs was to lubricate world payments system to enhance the IMF's executive and SDRs which can be used indirectly as a to settle international payments must be changed into currencies through IMF discussion started for finding a new raire for the world monetary system of gold, SDRs were thought of as an alternative. If the proposed Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement is ratified, SDRs will be the new unit and possibly a nucleus for a new international currency.

The SDRs (alias Bancors) were proposed in a form greatly similar to what Keynes proposed in 1944. Why were they not then, and why, are they gracious, come now is a question that could be an answer.

It could be that Keynes was ahead of his times and was accorded a treatment to the genius like him. It could be a balance of interests in the world which such a manner as to create this hap incidence.

No matter what, we still have to suffer a reincarnated idea can go before doomed in this unsettled world of mo-

Enoch Powell speaks again on repatriation of British immigrant

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AFP). — Right-wing MP Enoch Powell today recommended giving £ 1,000 to all black and Asian immigrants applying for repatriation to their country of origin.

In a hard-hitting speech at Croydon near London, the former Conservative MP and longstanding campaigner against coloured immigration said massive repatriation of immigrants was the "only alternative" to disaster.

He said the scheme would cost "no more than £ 200 million a year over five years."

Mr. Powell — now MP for United Ulster Unionist Party — said "you have seen nothing yet"

resident Asian and African population rising from two to three or four millions in the course of the next two decades also means continuing Asian and African immigration on which no limit can be placed and which must in turn accelerate the growth of the total.

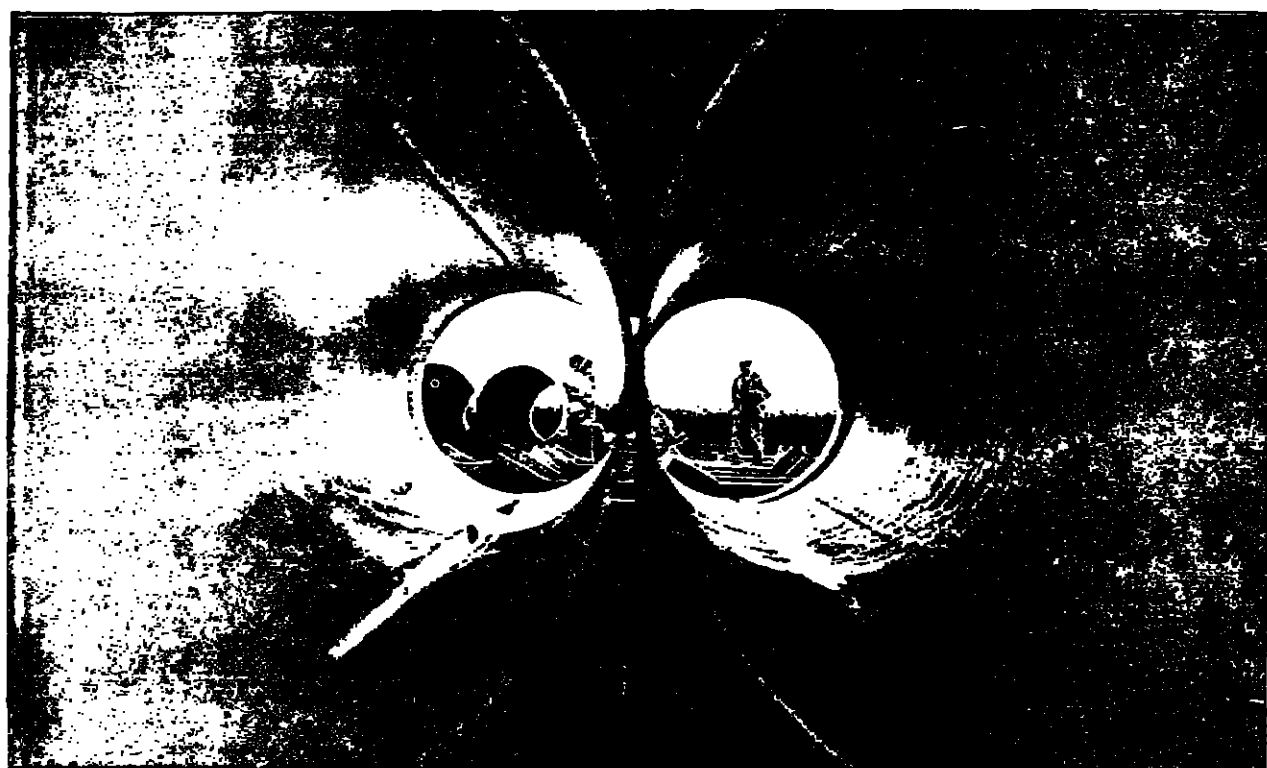
"If a person is accepted as permanently resident, it is impracticable to refuse admission to his wife and children, or with the right interpretation, to his closely related and genuine dependents."

"Repatriation and repatriation on the major scale which is necessary, is not impracticable. The only rational alternative to disaster can never be dismissed as impracticable," he said.

Mr. Powell's speech drew criticism even before it from the secretary of the Kingdom Citizens' Committee, Mr. Patel.

Mr. Patel said he details of Mr. Powell's speech through someone member of parliament.

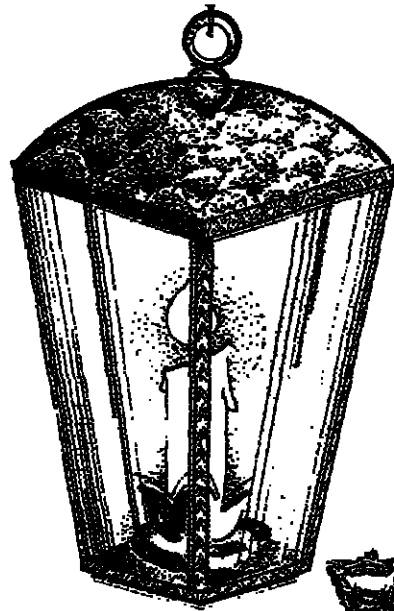
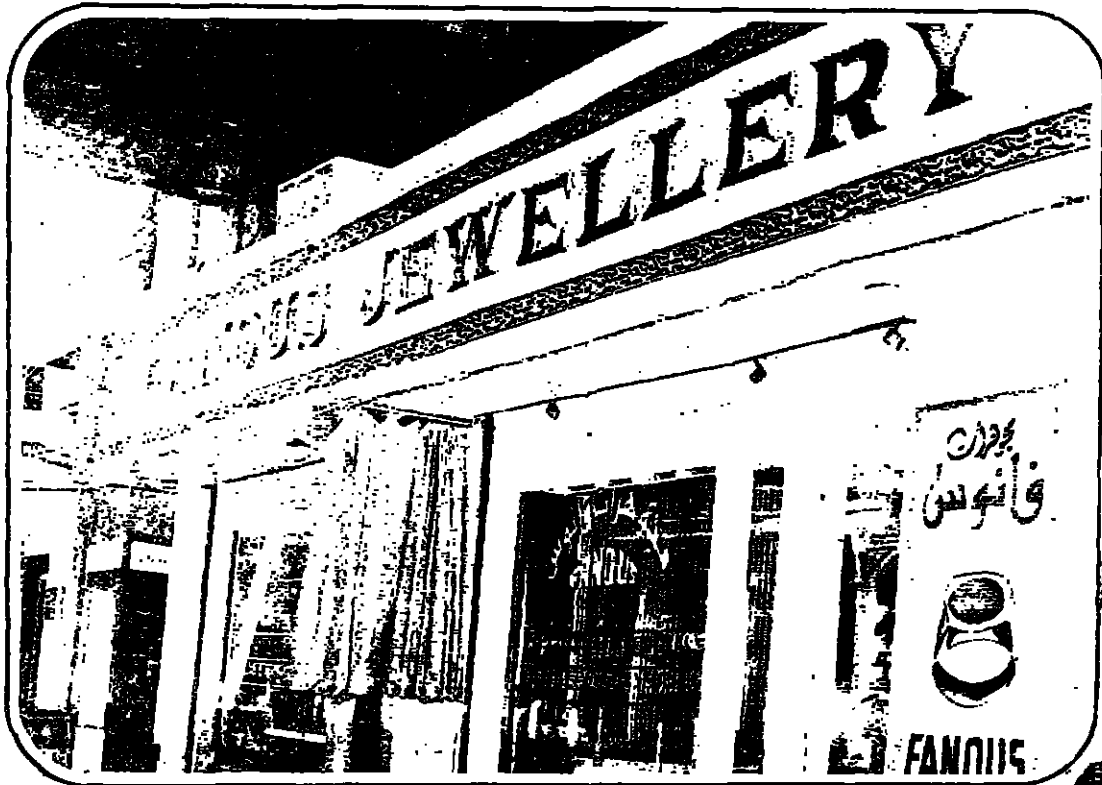
He termed the speech "outrageous and vicious" and that it was designed to the debate on immigration relations scheduled tomorrow at the Conservative Congress in Brighton.



Alaskan pipeline: Looking down the barrel of July's deadline — and the possibility of higher oil prices.

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Now science paves the way forward to accurate weather forecasts

Laboratory on the Princeton University campus more than 100 are attacking the problem of global weather prediction with world's most powerful computers. The research team hopes soon be possible not only to forecast weather more accurately but to predict global air and sea pollution and to examine the effects of large-scale climate modification.

Patricia A. Taylor, Princeton Alumni Weekly, says the history man has sought to predict the weather. Attached to the migration of leaves, measured the changes in the fur and not-fur of animals' joints. The times, we have become more precise in measuring the world's instruments. Yet the instruments have remained perhaps of about 30 million arithmetic operations per second, has been custom-built to the lab's specifications. When the computer is fully

operational, the GFDL group will possess probably the most sophisticated facility in the world for testing numerical models of the global atmosphere.

To use this machine, the scientists have developed a way of looking at the weather that is different from yours and mine. Whereas most of us would regard the combination of balmy temperatures, golden sunshine, and a clear blue sky as being that of a beautiful day, the GFDL group would more than likely think of it in terms of a series of nonlinear partial differential equations. In other words, the "language" at the lab is that of mathematical modelling, a procedure that uses numbers rather than words to describe various processes and events. Applied on a vast scale, this technique may one day bring a major breakthrough in scientific weather forecasting.

In very simplified terms, the GFDL computer contains a description of the earth's atmosphere which has been divided into units approximately 200-300 kilometres on a side and four or five kilometres deep. Then, every available piece of weather information about these units—along with the mathematical models for all applicable physical laws—is entered, and the computer is told to predict the changes in weather. It does this by letting the natural physical forces explained by broad theoretical laws and defined by actual (or, in some cases, simulated) weather conditions go to work.

Primed with instructions and information, the computer solves its mathematical formulae, calculating the changes and movements of the atmosphere in a series of steps through time. It makes a forecast for the first time interval and uses the result to proceed to the next interval. Equations must be solved for each unit within the atmospheric model. The complexity of the calculation is staggering. It requires from 10-100 trillion

computer operations to complete a long-range weather prediction or a climate prediction for a year.

The heat or cold we so futilely curse or praise is actually an expression of physical laws. By simulating these laws on the computer, the team hopes that it will be possible not only to predict weather more accurately but also to predict global air and sea pollution and assess their consequences; to predict hurricane development and assess hurricane modification efforts; and to examine the possibility of large-scale climate modification.

Currently, some people are predicting that the earth is becoming overheated due to the so-called "greenhouse effect" resulting from increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In this scenario, the Antarctic and Arctic ice caps are expected to melt, raising the sea level and causing widespread flooding and loss of land.

Others believe that an ice age is approaching sooner than expected. This last prediction has gained more adherents since there has been a measurable cooling trend throughout the world over the past 35 years. It has been estimated that the average annual Northern Hemisphere temperature has declined by about one degree Fahrenheit and that this change has resulted in a shorter growing season in England and the southward march of permafrost in the Soviet Union and Canada.

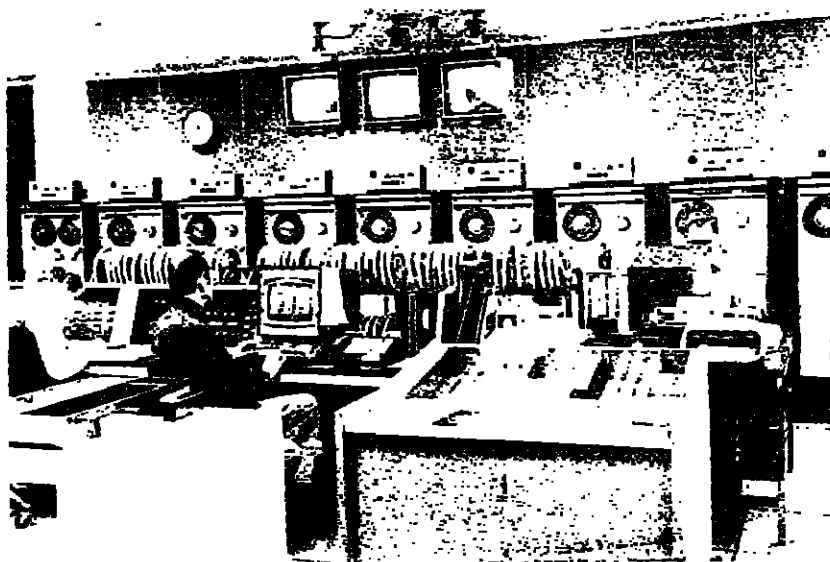
Researchers at GFDL refuse to be drawn into such controversies, believing that dramatic forecasts are being constructed without any basic knowledge of what actually causes climatic change. They see themselves as meteorologists engaged in the discovery of basic atmospheric physics, as opposed to climatologists, who search for recorded variations in climate throughout the earth's existence and

then try to construct patterns from these variations.

Their mathematical models are not limited to the world as it is. Once, for example, the scientists told the computer to eliminate the Rocky Mountains just to see how the climate of the western United States might change. It appears that the dry-air, sunny virtues of Phoenix, Arizona, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, would be washed out, replaced by a damp, cold, marine climate resembling that of Western Europe. On the other side of the globe, the team discovered that if the Himalayas were removed, the Gobi Desert would turn into a lush region, but India's most fertile areas would become semi-arid. Other experiments have pinpointed a relationship between the temperature in the Arabian Ocean, the snowfall in the Himalayas, and the Indian monsoons, indicating the possibility of someday predicting the intensity and duration of these annual rains on which so many lives depend.

Despite its location on the Princeton campus, the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory is not really a part of the university. Rather, it is a federal government laboratory. Its origins, however, do lie in the Princeton community and it can be viewed, in one sense, as a distant relative of the university.

In the late 1940s, Princeton scientist John von Neumann developed the idea of using computers to simulate weather. Rather than rely on accumulated statistical experience to predict weather, he visualised the possibility of actually solving the fluid dynamic equations of motion; that is, given initial conditions at an instant in time, the equations could be integrated forward so that a prediction of spatial distributions of wind velocity, temperature, moisture content, and other dependent variables could, in principle, be determined at a future time. While



ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL COMPUTERS predicts global weather at a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Laboratory located at Princeton University. Closed-circuit television enables operators in the computer's control centre to monitor the memory banks. (IPS).

the principle is easily stated, the execution is another matter.

At the time, von Neumann, the designer of the first electronic analog computer, was at the Institute for Advanced Study. Joseph Smagorinsky, a research meteorologist for the U.S. Weather Bureau joined him in his work in 1950. After three years of research at the Institute, Smagorinsky returned to the bureau and began a systematic effort aimed at the numerical solution of three-dimensional fluid equations of motion to simulate an entire atmosphere. In 1955, on von Neumann's recommendation, the Weather Bureau created the project that became GFDL (the laboratory now comes under the aegis of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). Also on his recommendation, Smagorinsky was named GFDL's director.

The laboratory was originally located in Washington, D.C. In time, Smagorinsky and his colleagues came to feel that proximity to a major university might prove beneficial and stimulating to the research team. Fortunately for Princeton, George Mellor, professor of aerospace and mechanical science, had scheduled a meeting with Smagorinsky in June 1966 to confer about a research prob-

lem in fluid dynamics. During the discussion, the possibility of the GFDL leaving Washington was raised. Slightly over two years later, in October 1968, the GFDL acquired its present Forrester address.

By this time, advances in computer technology and information-gathering techniques (primarily the introduction of the weather satellite) had led to a much broader concept of basic research at the laboratory—from the feasibility of calculating short-period changes in the weather to understanding the dynamics of global climate.

Perhaps the most fruitful result of the association between the two institutions has been in the area of interdisciplinary research. Faculty members and GFDL scientists are currently engaged in investigation of paleoclimatic reconstruction from geological records, the influence of aerosols on the radiative properties of planetary atmospheres, atmospheric chemistry as related to pollutants, and problems of ground hydrology and its relation to water resources. Without question, the laboratory serves as an important resource for the university while Princeton has stimulated the work and scope of its activities.

APOLOGY

Apologise for the non-appearance of Goren Bridge, Jumbos From Europe and Your Horoscope. Receive these twice monthly from the United States, but received the latest batch. Hope to resume publication as soon as possible.

Answers to Sunday's JUMBLE

Answers to Sunday's JUMBLE:
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2. Answer: found no charm in their ruler.
3. CHARM

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TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MAIN CHANCE :
WE'RE THE BOSSES NOW
David Main is still uncertain about his future. Andrew Redford, a rich clever and ambitious young solicitor, offers him a partnership but the two men cannot agree terms. The best they can do is agree to work side by side for a while and see how the situation, and their relationship develop.

THRILLER :
THE NEXT VICTIM
A crippled girl alone in an apartment. Somewhere in the building, a psychopathic killer. In another apartment, a girl is murdered. Who is the new man who appears on the scene — a new neighbour or the crazed murderer?

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wife 53. Kimono sash
Stutterer 54. Fencing dummy

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8. Ceremony
9. Utters
10. Afternoon
11. function
12. Darken
13. Literary bits
14. Plant cutter bird
15. One-eighth Troy
ounce
16. Football position:
abbr.
17. Swiss singers
18. Siren
19. Guido's second
note
20. Attention
21. That thing
22. Mouse genus
23. French friends
24. Dearth
25. Fringe
26. Sea bird
27. Tumbler's
protection
28. Sioux
29. Comparative
ending
30. Circuit
31. Fodder plant

IMF director outlines tight-fisted new policy towards countries accumulating debts

MANILA, Oct. 4 (R). — The urgent need for governments to stop over-spending and discipline their finances underlined today's opening session of the annual conference of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The finance ministers and central bank governors were in a cautious mood. IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen stuck a tight-fisted note on lending policies towards countries piling up heavy international debts, like Britain and Italy.

Speaker after speaker from industrial countries -- Belgium, Holland, Japan, Ireland -- described the snags in the present recovery, the persisting high unemployment and inflation.

They favoured a strategy based on increased investment and restraints on demand. The industrial world wanted controlled expansion, and governments voiced their determination to keep their nerve and avoid premature boosts to their economies that would provoke a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Witteveen's language was technical and his advice offered discreetly. In a passage clearly addressed to Britain and Italy, which are seeking big IMF loans, he said fiscal and monetary policies must be firmly used to restrain demand if inflation is to be defeated.

While there could be specific measures of relief to cushion the hardships of unemployment "these measures must not be allowed to distract attention from the central need to retain control over the national budget and over the rate of monetary expansion," Mr. Witteveen said.

Economic analysts said this looked like a hint that the IMF will insist on tough economic policies as a condition for the \$ 3.9 billion standby credit applied for last week by Britain and the backing sought by Italy.

Mr. Witteveen reminded delegates that the central principle of the IMF was the revolving character of its financial resources. He said it was never intended that these should be used "to help perpetuate balance of payments disequilibria."

In other words, Mr. Witteveen was saying that it was not part of the IMF's function continually to bail out countries which persist in balance of payments deficits over a prolonged period.

Another theme to emerge strongly was the grave concern of the developing countries at their mounting debts and inability to raise living standards.

The chairman on the conference this time is from a Third World nation -- Syrian Economics Minister Mohammad Ali Al Imadi. In his opening address, he contrasted the recent improved economic prospects of industrial nations with the growing plight of the world's poor.

He said cumulative current deficits of developing countries between 1974 and 1976 were expected to reach about 98 billion dollars -- far higher than during any previous three-year period.

The ratio of current deficits to exports of a major group of these countries increased from 10.8 per cent in 1973 to about 30 per cent this year, he said.

"As a result, the external debt of developing countries reached a very high level, which is estimated to be more than \$ 130 billion."

In his address opening the conference President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said a global rebellion of the poor had begun to conquer poverty.

More capital had to be generated

for those in need and terms and conditions for international lending had to be improved, he said.

Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, at the end of a speech appealing for more capital and funds for the bank, said that: "We cannot turn our backs on the two billion human beings, whether they be in the poorest nations or in the middle income developing countries, who are trapped in poverty."

"To do so would be to condemn them to hunger rather than health, to illiteracy rather than learning, to squalor rather than decency, to despair rather than hope and literally, for hundreds of millions of them, to an early death rather than life."

In a speech delivered before the annual assembly Tuesday morning United States Treasury Secretary William Simon rejected most proposals for expanding the activities of the World Bank presented by Mr. McNamara.

He ignored Mr. McNamara's call for immediate talks on an increase in the bank's capital. Instead he proposed a qualitative improvement of the efficiency of the bank and countries benefitting from its lending. He also proposed extension of complementary financing of World Bank-sponsored projects.

As for the replenishment of IDA, Mr. Simon said he was "fully confident" that the U.S. administration would be "a generous participant in any arrangement agreed upon." But he failed to cite any figure.

Mr. McNamara had said that IDA's resources had to be replenished to the tune of 8,000 to 9,000 million dollars.

Mr. Simon also warned petroleum exporters they would "seriously aggravate" the world's "troubled economic and financial situation" if they raised the price of oil this year.

Oil ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries are scheduled to meet in Dubai in December amid widespread speculation that they will decide to lift prices by at least 10 per cent.

Mr. Simon said he regretted that "a substantial number of countries have preferred to delay adjustment" of their payments balance "and to borrow abroad to finance consumption."

Without referring either to Italy or Britain, Mr. Simon called for a solution involving "a combination of adjustment by individual countries, some slowing in the rate of private international lending and moderate provision of official financing on multilateral and conditional basis."

However, he stressed that such devices would be effective only when they were accompanied by workable domestic programmes to achieve economic and financial stability.

French may host peace conference

[Continued from page 1]

problem of the Palestinians was solved.

France became the focus of international efforts to end the Lebanese war when Mr. Fahmi arrived here unexpectedly last Thursday.

He immediately met President Giscard d'Estaing to deliver a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The mission was apparently to urge the French to intensify their peace effort in Lebanon.

Mr. Fahmi had a second meeting with the French leader on Friday, and had scarcely left the



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt puts on his most winning style to sway voters in West Germany's Bundestag (lower house) election: Herr Schmidt's coalition emerged with a trim 8 man majority.

Indian Socialist Party leader charged with criminal conspiracy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (AFP). — The chairman of India's Socialist Party, George Fernandes, claimed here today that the government's criminal conspiracy charges against him were trumped up and vowed he would fight the "tyranny and dictatorship" of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the bitter end.

Mr. Fernandes, 46, spoke out when he appeared — handcuffed along with 24 other accused — at the crowded courtroom of the chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi high court to be formally charged with hatching a criminal conspiracy to overthrow the central government "by means of criminal force or show of criminal forces."

He strongly protested about the handcuffs. He told magistrate Mohammad Shahim it was the first time they had been used on him. It was against the law to handcuff a member of parliament or any prisoner unless the charge was specifically one of murder, he said.

And he charged that the police had used "varieties of torture" on him and had starved him occasionally since his arrest last June.

The other accused, including Viren Shah, industrialist and member of parliament, and two former reporters of the Times of India -- and Indian Express, supported Mr. Fernandes' remarks. Mr. Shah said there was a parliamentary ruling that handcuffs should not be used on members of parliament.

The trial is the first major one to occur in the Indian political scene since the emergency.

The prosecution case hinges on the recovery of a huge quantity of dynamite sticks and fuse wires from Baroda, in Gujarat. The prosecution said the dynamite was stored by Mr. Fernandes and the

country when Mr. Junblatt arrived from Cairo.

There was also speculation here that Mr. Pierre Gemayel could follow in Mr. Junblatt's footsteps, but French officials said they had no confirmation of any such visit.

Mr. Junblatt, whose movements in Paris were a closely guarded secret, had a meeting today with French Communist Party chief Georges Marchais.

The meeting took place at Communist Party headquarters and party officials would give no immediate information about the discussions.

Mr. Junblatt later had a meeting with former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, a veteran member of the Gaullist Party, Palestinian sources said.

President Giscard d'Estaing sent Mr. Couve de Murville to Lebanon on a 10-day peace seeking mission last November, but his attempt to mediate between the warring factions produced no concrete results.

Mr. Junblatt also planned meetings with officials from the opposition Socialists.

He is expected to leave Paris either tomorrow or Wednesday.

In Cairo, the semi-official daily Al Ahram said today that the Arab mini-summit on Lebanon is expected to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, during the next few days.

Saudi Arabia was engaged in diplomatic efforts to persuade Syria to accept a six-sided conference and drop its demand that Jordan should also be invited, Al Ahram added.

others with the intention of blasting road and rail bridges and government buildings to create chaos in the country.

The case against the 22 is likely to be referred to a session court sed who have turned state's evidence.

Britain dipped into IMF standby fund in September

LONDON, Oct. 4 (R). — Boosted from Iran for the British National Water Council, Treasury sources said.

Other big items were 44 million dollars borrowed abroad by the electricity council and 31 million dollars borrowed by the post office.

The Treasury declined to say what the actual outflow of funds had been during a month that rated as one of the worst in the pound's history.

The desperate state of sterling impelled the Labour Party government to seek access to all its remaining 3.9 billion dollars credit remaining in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

One reason for approaching the IMF was to pay credit.

This money is due for repayment in December.

Advance signs were that the IMF will require assurances of strict financial disciplines on the part of the British government before approving any new standby loan.

La Paz relief work continues; city to be rebuilt

LA PAZ, Mexico, Oct. 4 (R). — Armed troops today stood guard against gangs of looters as this city struggled to clean up after Mexico's worst hurricane this century, which left at least 675 people dead.

Some 65,000 people were homeless throughout this north-west region, many camping out in rough shelters of cardboard, corrugated iron and palm leaves and some still short of food and drinking water.

Red Cross and military officers supervising the relief effort in the wake of hurricane Liza said some 650 bodies had been recovered and buried so far. A few more were expected to be dug out of the dried mud which covered the devastated southern district of the city.

Nearly a third of the 70,000 people of La Paz, a provincial capital, 1,350 km northwest of Mexico City, were homeless and spent much

of the day in tired queues waiting for their food and water rations.

Troops were guarding the southern district after sporadic looting of ruined homes there, destroyed last Thursday night by hurricane Liza's 200 km an hour winds and flooding from a broken dam.

Families were digging their belongings out of the mud before municipal bulldozers moved in to flatten dangerous buildings which were still standing.

Medical workers were trying to vaccinate all the survivors against typhoid and tetanus, but there was a shortage of syringes.

Hospitals reported an outbreak of intestinal and eye infections among children and several cases of gangrene among the thousands of people injured in the disaster.

In Mexico City, President Luis Echeverria announced a plan to rebuild La Paz on a completely

Giscard d'Estaing's 4-day visit to Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 4 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made a supersonic sweep into Tehran today to begin wide-ranging discussions with the Shah aimed at expanding Franco-Iranian economic and technological cooperation including the construction of nuclear power plants.

The French president who flew here aboard a Concorde airliner was given an imperial welcome by the Shah and crowds thronging the broad tree-lined avenues in glorious sunshine.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the Shah then began their round of talks before attending a banquet at the glittering Golestan Palace.

The French leader's four-day state visit here is mainly business.

M. Giscard d'Estaing is pressing Iran for an early implementation of fabulous industrial projects mapped out during the Shah's visit to Paris two years ago.

In a major policy speech at the banquet, the Shah particularly stressed cooperation in the nuclear energy field and said France was associated in his country's major economic and technological development projects.

President Giscard d'Estaing said during the banquet that Iran had an "essential contribution" to make in the talks France has organised between the industrialised and developing nations.

He also paid tribute to what he termed as Iran's "moderating influence" in international politics, particularly in the Middle East, a region of strategic importance for world peace.

Toasting the French president, the Shah said that "any weakness in the field of defence is an undeniable error for a self-respecting country."

Despite "numerous present difficulties" facing the Paris-based north-south talks, the Shah went on, Iran was ready to help solve the economic, monetary and social problems arising from the "unjust order" that prevailed in international affairs.

The French president was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and the ministers of foreign affairs, planning and industry and scientific research.

French industrialists are encountering many difficulties in breaking into Iran's booming market which is largely dominated by the United States, West Germany and Japan.

But President Giscard d'Estaing is confident to clinch a most coveted deal -- a \$ 1.2 billion agreement for the construction of two nuclear energy plants.

The Shah's government has already signed a letter of intent to buy the twin nuclear reactors of 900 megawatts each, and the French delegation is due to sign a letter pledging early delivery.

A suitable site has been agreed by both sides. The nuclear power plants will be built at Darkuvin, on the left bank of the Karun river, 10 kilometres from Khorram-Shahr, near the Gulf oil port of Abadan.

The commercial contract will be signed by Framatome, a subsidiary of the giant French Creusot-Loire engineering concern, and the Iranian atomic authority in December or early in the new year, French and Iranian officials said.

The plants will be subject to strict international controls to prevent a spread of atomic weapons.

Iran has signed the nuclear non-

proliferation treaty. And Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who is building up his military power in the region has stated that Iran has been to be a nuclear power.

Iran, the first of oil nations to nuclear energy, has a colossal programme to build 20 to 25 nuclear reactors including fast breeder reactors by the year 2000.

Iran is already a nuclear partner in a Free international consortium for uranium enrichment, known as the Gaseous Diffusion Plant. The Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation is to participate in the joint venture.

President Giscard d'Estaing also expects to use the possibility of nuclear fuel reprocessing in Iran -- an issue which used United States anger.

The reprocessing issue has been the main hurdle for the eight American nuclear plants to Iran, even though the Shah has now agreed to set up a regional nuclear reprocessing plant.

The Americans are concerned over the possibility which the deadly plutonium goes into making bombs. Washington has secured the cancellation of a French reprocessing plant to South Korea and ready to block a similar deal in Iran.

In their secret talks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may also see oil-for-arms deals. France already sold 12 missile launchers to the Iranian navy. The Shah hopes to sell its latest class submarines capable of carrying 20 torpedoes, and future nuclear-powered submarines.

Iran already plays a key role in the protection of the Gulf through the Gulf of Persia and in the Indian Ocean.

Member of Spanish Council of Realm assassinated

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R). — A member of highest advisory body, man Council of the Realm killed by machinegun fire today in the country's most serious political assassination since Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco was killed in 1973.

Senor Juan Maria de Villan, 59, died along with bodyguards when two of men peppered his car and a police escort vehicle with a street crossing in the centre, police sources said.

His chauffeur suffered a serious head wound.

The three bodyguards, police officers, were riding in the car.

Senor Araluce, a politician, was also present at the provincial council session, of which Senor Villan is the capital.

Admiral Carrero Blanco when the Basque guerrilla organisation took up his car in Madrid in 1973.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly off the top in places after a quietly firm session Monday, dealers said. But at 1500 the F.T. index was up 6.0 at 323.5.

Government stocks had net gains of up to 3/8 point in longs after 1/2 in buying interest brought on with the higher rate of sterling, while shorts were around 1/4 point higher. Leading industrials were up to 8p higher, encouraged by a business survey of hopes for an increased pace in the economic recovery, dealers added.

Oils were up to 4p higher after moving irregularly while banks maintained earlier rises of 3p to 7p.

Mining shares continued easier in little interest as gold bullion decline further. Australians were also easier when changed.

Hawker led leading equities higher with an 8p rise after its sharp falls last week, while other engineering shares such as GKN and Tubes were a penny or so off the top with net gains of around 4p, dealers said.

Lucas extended an earlier 5p rise by a further penny after news of its 100 mln stg expenditure programme, dealers added.

Shares 4p to 6p higher by the close included ICI, Fisons, EMI, Thorn, Beecham and Unilever while Bowater, Reed, Glaxo, GEC and Dunlop all gained 3p.

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